



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

fail to be of real assistance to all students of the law. A very full index and the citation of many recent cases will make it equally serviceable to the practitioner.

L. F. S.

---

A HISTORY OF FRENCH PRIVATE LAW. By Jean Brissaud. Translated from the second French Edition by Rapelje Howell, with Introductions by W. S. Holdsworth and John H. Wigmore. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1912. pp. xlviii, 922.

This, the second volume published in The Continental Legal History Series, is volume two of Professor Brissaud's complete work. Volume one, which deals with the history of French public law, will be published as volume nine of the series. The introductory chapter on Primitive Law has, however, been transferred from the latter volume to this.

After the introductions by Dean Wigmore and Professor Holdsworth, nothing remains to be said as to the position occupied by Professor Brissaud's work among the many histories of French law. For depth of scholarship and for the wideness of the field covered, it is not surpassed by any, and its value to the student of Anglo-American law is increased many times by the constant references to English books of authority. French legal history, if for no other reason than because of the light it tends to throw upon the beginnings of our own law, ought to be of the greatest interest and importance to us. But apart from this, Professor Brissaud's history has a value for us. His painstaking and careful working out of doctrines and institutions, which, so far as the law of northern France is concerned, have in their origins many things in common with those of English law, but which now have become widely different, cannot but help to overcome, what Professor Holdsworth in his introduction calls "a complacent, and, may we add, an uninformed belief, in the excellencies of our own private law." The excellencies of the common law, no one who is not ignorant will care to deny, but there is nothing more petrifying in its effect upon the development of our law than the belief, formerly more widely held than now, that the common law is the final word in juristic science. Professor Brissaud's history, with its great wealth of detail and its profound scholarship, ought to convince any who may still hold such views, that no system of law, however perfect, is a finality.

Professor Brissaud has considered his subject matter by topics and not by periods, and a chapter is devoted to each of the following: The Family, Ownership and Real Rights, Obligations, Interstate Succession and Gratuitous Conveyances, System of Property between Spouses, Status and Capacity of Persons.

The translation seems well done, though there are awkward constructions here and there and some errors, probably those of the printer. The use of "*statu quo*," in the nominative and objective cases, as on pages 319 and 333, can hardly be defended.

E. R. J.

---

GESCHICHTE DER QUELLEN UND LITTERATUR DES ROEMISCHEN RECHTS. By Paul Krueger. Second Edition. Munich and Leipzig: Duncker and Humblot. 1912. pp. x, 444.

This second edition of Professor Krueger's monumental work will be warmly welcomed and eagerly read by all interested in the history of the sources and literature of Roman law, for it contains the results of the most recent discoveries in archæology bearing upon the subject. The chief value of this second edition lies indeed in the additions made in consequence of these new discoveries of source-material rather than in the few changes here and there found

necessary as a result of the investigations of other scholars since the publication of the first edition.

The period embraced by Professor Krueger in his work extends from the earliest times in Roman history down to the reign of the Emperor Justinian. The book is divided into three parts, which treat respectively of the era of the kings and the Republic, the Empire up to and including the reign of Diocletian, and from Constantine to Justinian.

The book is extremely readable, and will prove of value not only to all who are interested in the fascinating study of Roman law, but to students of classical history generally.

W. S. MCN.

**THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.** By the Right Honorable the Earl of Halsbury and other lawyers. In about twenty volumes. London: Butterworth and Company; Philadelphia: Cromarty Law Book Company.

Vol. XX. Markets to Misrepresentation. 1911. pp. cci, 763, 63.

Vol. XXI. Mistake to Partition. 1912. pp. ccxxviii, 867, 68.

Vol. XX contains articles on Markets and Fairs (59 pp.), Master and Servant (221 pp.), Medicine and Pharmacy (82 pp.), Metropolis (106 pp.), Mines, Minerals and Quarries (156 pp.), and Misrepresentation and Fraud (110 pp.). The article on Master and Servant is of constant interest to an American lawyer; and that on Misrepresentation and Fraud, from the master hand of Mr. G. Spencer Bower, is a valuable treatise in itself.

Vol. XXI contains articles on Mistake (34 pp.), Money and Money-lending (29 pp.), Mortgage (283 pp.), Negligence (134 pp.), Notaries (9 pp.), Nuisance (72 pp.), Parliament (197 pp.), Partition (59 pp.).

The standard set by the preceding volumes appears to be maintained. The series is a collection of very admirable treatises on English law.

J. H. B.

**TAX EXEMPT AND TAXABLE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.** By Sydney R. Wrightington and Weld A. Hollins. Boston: Financial Publishing Company. 1913. pp. 234.

As a manual for lawyers and investors in investment securities this book should be highly useful. It gives in convenient form the laws of the various states which levy a direct property tax on investments. Inheritance taxes and stock transfer taxes are not included. Investments are classified as stocks, bonds, notes, and deposits. "Stocks" is subdivided into stocks of banks, public service corporations, insurance corporations, manufacturing corporations, other business corporations, and unincorporated associations. Under "Bonds" United States, state and municipal bonds, local and foreign, and corporation bonds are treated. "Notes" deals with commercial paper, and notes secured by real estate mortgages. "Deposits" treats of deposits in national, state, savings, and foreign banks. The book does not purport to be a legal treatise. It is intended as a convenient manual, and it apparently fulfils its purpose satisfactorily.

**THE INHERITANCE TAX LAW.** By Arthur W. Blakemore and Hugh Bancroft. Boston: Boston Book Company. 1912. pp. iv, 1376.

This book is a painstaking collection of decisions, statutes, and facts as to the organization of corporations. It also contains the inheritance tax statutes of all the states. The references are accurate, and the book should be a very convenient one to the practitioner.